

FASHION LETTER.

Early Spring Fancies Forecast the Coming Styles—Ere of Spring Gowns, Skirts, and Ready-Made Suits—Ladies' Sleeves and Caps in Vogue—To Be a Silk Spring and Summer.

[Special New York Correspondence.] Fashion may be said to have assumed a tolerably definite form, and the sun of the mode will probably stand still until the creation of the charming Easter costumes invokes French novelties. But already we have a bewildering display of spring fancies in gowns, capes, coats, waists, hats, bonnets, dress materials and garments. The shops are crowded and the counters laden with most tempting novelties of every description.

Among the invoices of the week, appear three-toned whippoor fabrics, fancy French shepherds' check in blue, brown and black, severely combined with white, often brightened by a vivid stripe of contrasting color. For stylish tailor gowns, are shown French, German and English novelty suitings in beautiful tones, and semi-tones, a special display of silk and crepons in basket and honeycomb weaves, fancy Scotch chevrons for traveling and shopping costumes.

Gowns, and dark and light colored Fayettes, Henriettes, and soft-tinted French cashmeres, printed with tiny rosebuds, stars, dots, and small geometrical figures.

Great interest centers upon the separate waists and separate skirts, and for the latter garments nearly every sort of fabric has been pressed into service, from gingham to velvet, from serge to Lyons satin. While as regards the fancy waists, they are as numerous as birds and roses in early June. In combination with these never-so-popular waists, made in every style and of every pretty material, the separate skirt becomes the acme of convenience and taste in the formation of a toilet.

Entire costumes, however, are not neglected, and the market never before exhibited anything equal to this season's variety and quantity. Ladies of every size and weight can now be fitted in the suit departments of a costumer. Take it all in all, therefore, it is no wonder that there has been a turning toward ready-made garments. There is no reason why, with the wonderful variety, finish and economy in prices, every lady cannot avail herself of the pleasure of selecting from little world of new models and styles, without the old trouble of standings and fittings for her costumes, with often most unsatisfactory results in the end.

Capes take a fresh lease of favor this season for the reason that large sleeves continue in vogue, and because the wrap is so easily put on and off. The new importations are varied and most picturesque and stylish. Some of the models are mere cape collars that only cover the shoulders; others have double capes that cover the arms, and utility capes for general wear reach below the hips. These are of cloth, in all the fashionable shades—tan, blue-gray, Russian blue, green and black being favorite dyes.

Ripple capes of velvet that reach just below the waist line are the most elegant spring garments yet shown. These are in black, dark green, gismond red and golden brown.

For spring uses there appears to be a tendency toward fancy puff effects in sleeves rather than for a continued use of the mermaid line. Still these last mentioned models will not go out of favor though they will have a severe trial in the stormy rivals. The present shapes are cut so that they give a drooping effect with the greatest ease, and the greatest fullness near the elbow.

In shaping the puffed sleeve, each modiste uses her own taste as to its size and adjustment, but in every case the sleeve from elbow to wrist fits very snugly.

This will be a silk spring and summer, for there is a host of lovely silks, satins and small-patterned broads, both plain and striped, in dainty colorings of beautiful quality, and temptingly low in price. In making up these textures, the round waist is rivaled by the pointed bodice, and the short, jaunty jacket-bodice, with revers and full sleeves often made of a contrasting silk or satin, but matching in color. There is also a rage for tartan waists of taffeta silk; plaid waists of fine cashmere that closely copy the colorings and designs of the taffetas. Also waists of the shepherd's check silks in various pretty color-blendings, to be worn with silk or repon skirts in green or black.

KATE DUSHAM.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Veal Cutlets: Fry the veal until nearly done in hot fat, salt and pepper. Make a batter by beating one egg and stirring in a heaping tablespoon of flour. Dip the cutlet into the batter and put back into the frying-pan. Brown slightly on both sides.—Housekeeper.

—Saratoga Chips: Peel and slice with potato cutter six large potatoes, place in cold water for one hour and a half, thoroughly dry with clean towel. Drop each slice separately in kettle of boiling cotletene. Fry until crisp and brown, drain and sprinkle with salt while hot. It is best to use a frying basket.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

—Savory Potatoes: Slice eight or ten cold potatoes, chop a small onion, add to it half a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Place the onion and parsley in a steaming pan with two ounces of butter. When melted, add the potatoes, season with pepper and salt, and let all cook for ten minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. Just before serving add a few drops of tarragon or plain vinegar to the potatoes, and serve very hot.—Led's Mercury.

—Beef Cakes: Mince cold roast beef very finely; mix with it grated bread crumbs and a little chopped onion and parsley; season with salt and pepper, and moisten with a little brown gravy and tomato or walnut sauce. Form it into broad flat cakes, and spread a layer of mashed potato thinly on top and bottom of each. Lay little bits of butter on the top and sides, place them on a dish, and put them in the oven to brown. Serve very hot.—Housekeeper.

—Potato Salad: A quart of mashed boiled potatoes, a large onion chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of milk, a little butter, salt and pepper to taste. Mix the potatoes, milk, butter and seasoning well. Let them stand until cool, and add the onion and following dressing. Beat three eggs light and mix with them half a pint of vinegar, a tablespoonful of white sugar and a heaping teaspoonful of prepared mustard, and, if liked, a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Garnish with celery leaves.—Good Housekeeping.

SOME SPRING FANCIES.

Styles That Will Blossom Into Popularity With the Coming of Spring Flowers.

The rosette collar has had its day; in fact, it may be said to have had its evening and its morning, which no doubt has been the ultimate cause of its removal from fashion.

Its successor is a collar of velvet, or whatever the trimming fabric may be, swathed in the usual folds, but with three-cornered laps or revers to turn over at the sides. These little revers are usually double, the under one being of the dress fabric and one above, which is a trifle smaller of the trimming.

Another collar is a coming one, composed of flowers and lace, with scroll-like effects at each side of the front, and at the present moment little animal heads are being introduced in association with the flowers. Ermine heads are very effective, with pansies, orchids or any other delicate flowers, while sable contrasts well with daffodils, narcissus and the like.

Velvet, both plain and broadened, will enter largely into the combination of spring costumes, and buttons of various sizes, in mother of pearl, paste, jewels, coral, shell, and horn, will be used for the trimmings and fastenings of both out and indoor dresses.

Perforated and open embroidery stuffs have found their way among the novelties, and are likely to meet with much favor throughout the coming month, and all have a splendid effect when mounted over bright Liberty silk.

There are generally, however, to correspond, and these fabrics are fully appreciated when they veil the brilliant fashionable shades of mandarin cherry and emerald green.

A brilliant leather-colored lace has succeeded the butter-yellow variety, which ruled last summer, and Vandyke points have given place to turret squares. Many of these new laces are hand-run with gold thread, and in single shapes to put on here and there make the handiwork ornaments for toilets for grand occasions. A sprinkling of tiny spangles here and there in conjunction with the gold thread, makes the lace more effective still.

TO REMOVE WARTS.

Simple Way of Eradicating the Unsightly Excrescence.

The cause of warts, either on animals or human beings, has not yet been explained by any reputable physicians, to the satisfaction of other physicians. A few may talk about impure blood, and others of nervous affections, but neither can give a lucid explanation for the reason of their appearance upon subjects apparently healthy, or their disappearing, as they sometimes do, without the use of any remedy. Some old women will guarantee to cure them, and, as a matter of fact, they do, but for a small sum, and a cent apiece, requiring the coin to be touched to each one, and we have known the price to be as low as one pin for each wart, the pins received to be carefully deposited where no one could find them, lest the finder should also find the warts. We mention this as a reminiscence of a superstition that is very ancient, but we look upon them simply as a skin disease, with the cause unknown.

They can be removed by tying a silk string around them so tightly as to cause strangulation, and dropping off after a short time, or by burning with caustic or acid, but unless very much in the way we should prefer to let them alone, as they often go away as quickly, without any more apparent cause than they came.

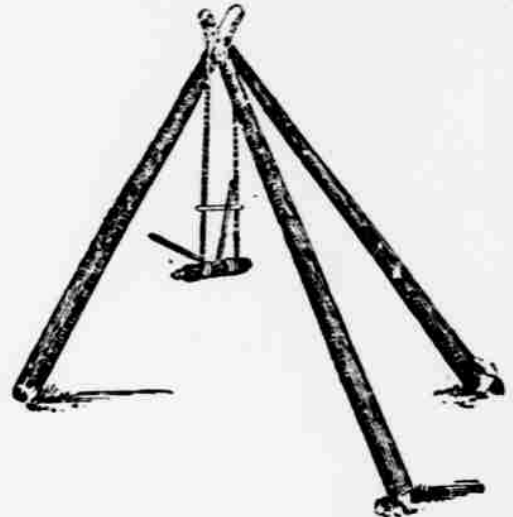
But when thought necessary to remove them, it may be done by touching the top of the wart with either of the following articles: Spirits of turpentine, caustic potash, lunar caustic or nitrate of silver. Neither of these are painful when applied only to the wart, but would be more or less painful upon the bare skin, and the two latter would be apt to blister, therefore care should be used in applying them not to touch around the wart, or to get them on the fingers. Two or three applications in a week will usually prove sufficient, care applying if they turn in enough to cause any soreness.—Philadelphia Press.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SLAUGHTERING A BEEF.

Devices Whose Use Reduces the Labor Necessary to a Minimum.

While assisting in killing and dressing a beef without the convenience of slaughter-pen, pulleys and windlass, I was impressed with the merits of a cheap and efficient substitute for these conveniences, which is shown at Fig. 1. The tripod is formed of three poles,



DEVICE FOR LIFTING A CARCASS.

as nearly straight as possible, 14 feet long, with a diameter of about five inches at the larger end. These are joined near the upper end by a five-eighths-inch bolt in a three-fourths-inch hole, thus allowing the outer poles to be separated to a distance of 6 feet or more at the bottom. As a matter of cleanliness, the bark should be removed from the poles, or sawed timber used instead. Thirty feet of five-eighths-inch rope is used. This is given one turn vertically about the joining of the poles above, as shown at Fig. 1, to prevent slipping when the two ends of the rope are placed over the ends of the poles, and the carcass is slipped on the rope at the lower end of the poles, receive the two pins

FOR USE IN DRESSING A BEEF.

of the roller (see Fig. 2), care being taken that the roller shall lie horizontal and remain so during the ascent. The roller is made of hard wood, about 3 inches in diameter and 34 inches long, from shoulder to shoulder. Six inches additional at each end are cut down to a diameter of 2 1/2 inches next the beveled shoulder, while the outer end is nearly 3 inches in diameter. The pins for the ropes are 8 inches apart, and between these pins two holes are bored through the roller at right angles to each other and a few inches apart, in which handspikes are used.

When the animal has been killed and partially skinned, the tripod is set up over it, the center pole to the rear, and the pair of outer poles forward. This disposition of the poles places the carcass in the way of the operators. The pointed ends of the roller are inserted under the large tendon just above the hock joint, and these being sloped inward, the carcass cannot slip off even when saved asunder. The ropes are hung on the forward side of the roller, and the handspikes may be used in that direction. The animal is raised a few feet, and held in this position by a stick laid across the ropes (see Fig. 1), and the dressing proceeds. The disadvantage is that the roller soon passes out of reach from the ground, but this is not from below the use of a lever or barrel, on which the operator stands while using the spikes. When fully dressed, the fore quarters may be cut away singly. The hindquarters are lowered within easy reach and both taken off at once.—S. P. Hull, in Rural New Yorker.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

A SMOOTHING harrow run over the wheat field early in spring will benefit the crop. The harrow will not injure the young plants.

Hogs are bred more than any other animals on the farm. Many diseases of swine are caused by a lack of vigor, due to inbreeding.

Now that the tools must be kept in order, the grindstone will be found of valuable service. A grindstone pays for itself every year.

GREEN peas may be planted just as soon as the ground permits. They are hardy and thrive best when planted early in the season.

Do not raise calves from your best cows only. If your best cows have 100 calves more than your poorest cows this is 5 per cent. interest on \$200.

Now is the time to make the hotbed and get ready for the early plants. Labor can be given such matters now with less cost than to delay until next month.

The farmer who buys brain, middling and fine for his corn, will make a large profit on the increased value of his manure and save loss of fertility.

THE National Nurseryman suggests that originators turn their attention toward the improvement of the blackberry and raspberry in the line of reducing the size of the seeds.

—Indianapolis Journal.

SERVED IN TWO WARS.

The Grip Almost Won Where the Bullet Failed.

Our Sympathies Always Enlisted in the Infirmitie of the Veteran.

(From the Herald, Woodstock, Va.) There is an old soldier in Woodstock, Va., who served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion, Mr. Levi McInturf.

He passed through both these wars without a serious wound. The hardships, however, told seriously on him, for when the grip attacked him four years ago it nearly killed him. Who can blame the old soldier of a veteran without a feeling of the deepest sympathy? His townspeople saw him confined to his house so prostrated with great nervousness that he could not hold a knife and fork at the table, scarcely able to walk, and as he attempted it, he often stumbled and fell. They saw him treated by the best talent to be had—but still he suffered on for four years, and gave up finally in despair. One day, however, he was struck by the account of a cure which had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He immediately ordered a box and commenced taking them.

He says he was greatly relieved within three days' time. The blood found its way to his fingers and his hands were no longer palsied and assumed a natural color, and he was enabled to use his knife and fork at the table. He has recovered his strength to such an extent that he is able to chop wood, shock corn and do his regular work about his home. He now says he can not only walk to Woodstock, but can walk across the mountains. He is able to lift up a fifty-two pound weight one hand and says he does not know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for him, but knows that it is the best medicine he has ever used.

He was in town last Monday, court day, and was in his praises of the medicine that cured him. He had been purchased another box and took it home with him. Mr. McInturf is willing to make these facts public.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine but a natural food, and that they have been used by a medical practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which the human system is subject.

Specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, pale complexion, nervousness, headache, dizziness, and in the case of men will give speedily relief and effect a permanent cure in cases of overwork, overworry, overstrain, or excessive whiteness of the face. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. They are never sold in bulk or by the 100 by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

GEMS FROM THE POETS.

The River of Life.
The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages:
A day to childhood, middle age,
And years like passing ages.

The gladdest current of our youth
Ere passion yet disorders
Steals lingering like a river smooth
Along its grassy borders.

But as the careworn cheek grows wan,
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
Ye stars, that measure life to man,
Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath,
And life itself is rapid,
Why, as we reach the fall of death,
Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange—yet who would change
Time's course to slower speeding,
When one by one, our friends have gone
And left our bosoms bleeding?

Heaven gives our years a fading strength
In fleeting hours, and days, and so
And those of youth, a seeming length,
Proportioned to their sweetness.

—T. Campbell, in Cheerful Moments.

To One Who Has Returned.
Dear heart, I waited many years
In doubt and dread, at last I find
And once was a dream of fallen tears,
And once a strife, and once a song to sing.

But now, with glad gay eyes, again you bring—
When nights are long, and the dim sun grows
Sweet unremembered blossoms of the spring.
—Fall Mail Budget.

What Can a Body Do?
When one wanders, fancy free,
And lovers come to woo,
And one's own mind is hard to find,
What can a body do?

Oh, when one dreads to say a word
That some day one may rue,
If silence gives love hope to live,
What can a body do?

Oh, when, to one's own hidden heart
One cannot find the way,
If lingering long be taken wrong,
What can a body do?

When, for very kindness—
To "no" one can't quite screw
One's courage, love must be the "yes" thereof,
What can a body do?

If one be called a body and false
When trying to be true
To truth—be one's own true mind—
What can a body do?
—Boston Globe.

A March Bird.
Though blasts of March are roaring high,
And clouds run races through the sky,
And eachcock crows and eachhen crows,
Which way to point the winds that blow,
And in the snowdrifts on the hill
Winter lies hid in ambush still—
Hark! the little bird, with cheerful wing,
Hast stalked thy life upon the spring—
Hast come, so full of life possessed,
To bid the winter's reign be ended.
Perched on the garden's tallest pear,
Because last year thy nest was there,
Thy song is a sweet promise of June.
—Robert F. Roden, in St. Nicholas.

The Old-Fashioned Fireplace.
How dear to my heart are the days of my childhood,
When the hearth was the center of life,
When there were no coal gas stoves to rouse
A man's ire;
When the hickory backlog, brought in from
The woodpile,
Gave out the bright heat of the old-fashioned
fire!

How it crackled and sparkled, and flattered
And brightened the face of the child,
How nice it all seems when it's put into
rhyme!
Yes, the plain truth to our youth unaltered,
You couldn't warm more than one side at a
time.

Ah, the old-fashioned fireplace, the roaring
old fire!
How brightly it glowed with its sparkle and
shine!
How it warmed up your shins to point of real
torment,
While the cold winter breezes played tag on
your spine!
Which?
Which are the hands we love the best,
Those that are folded between our own—
Or those that move us to strange unrest,
By feathery touch that is quickly loved?
Which, ah, which, do we love the best,
Hands caressing, or hands carressed?
Which are the eyes we most adore,
Those reflecting our every thought—
Or those whose glances our hearts explore,
Whose fire will neither be tamed nor taught,
Whose, ah, which, are we most drawn toward,
Eyes adoring, or eyes adored?
Which is the heart of hearts we prize,
That which aways with passionate power,
Or that which yields us a sacrifice
Gentle and generous day and hour?
Which—all do we hold above,
Hearts most loving or hearts we love?
—Mary Perrie Chapman, in Magazine of Poetry.

At the Money Changers.

Lieutenant—What! You demand fifteen per cent. interest for three months? Don't you blush to own the fact?
Banker—I change money; color never!—Memorial d'Amiens.

—Zerah Colburn, when a child, had the most wonderful memory for figures ever known. He performed operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division on sums involving from eleven to twenty places of figures without setting one down on paper. Being once asked to raise 8 to the sixteenth power, he almost instantly responded: "The answer is 281,474,976,710,656."

—Wherever desirable superfluities are imported, industry is excited, and thereby plenty is produced. Were only necessities permitted to be purchased, men would work no more than was necessary for that purpose.—Franklin.

Best of All.
To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Dr. Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

A GENTLEMAN who discovered that he was standing on a lady's train had the presence of mind to remark: "Thought I may not have the power to draw an angel from the skies, I have pinned one to the earth." The lady excused him.

The Hamilton, Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, need not complain of hard times, as following comparative figures will show:
Sales for 1895 up to March 1st.....\$1,000,000.00
Sales for same period 1894.....\$1,000,000.00
Gain 1895 to March 1st.....\$7,875.00

See—"Col. Firstnote considers himself such a critic that he never smiles during a performance." He—"But you should see him between the acts."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1895.
CATTLE—Native Steers.....\$4.25 @ \$5.40
BEEVES—Fair to Choice.....\$5.00 @ \$5.40
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....\$3.50 @ \$4.00
PORK—Winter Wheat.....\$2.25 @ \$2.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$1.50 @ \$1.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....\$1.40 @ \$1.60
OATS—No. 2.....\$1.00 @ \$1.25
POK—New Mess.....\$11.00 @ \$12.50

COTTON—Middling.....\$10.00 @ \$11.50
BEEVES—Fair to Choice.....\$5.00 @ \$5.40
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NEW ORLEANS.
FLOUR—High Grade.....\$2.50 @ \$2.90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$1.50 @ \$1.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....\$1.40 @ \$1.60
OATS—No. 2.....\$1.00 @ \$1.25
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WHEAT—Spring Patents.....\$2.10 @ \$2.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$1.50 @ \$1.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....\$1.40 @ \$1.60
OATS—No. 2.....\$1.00 @ \$1.25
POK—New Mess.....\$11.00 @ \$12.50

NEW YORK.
FLOUR—High Grade.....\$2.50 @ \$2.90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$1.50 @ \$1.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....\$1.40 @ \$1.60
OATS—No. 2.....\$1.00 @ \$1.25
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